

WEATHER FORECAST.
Generally cloudy to-day and to-morrow;
little change in temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 47; lowest, 36.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

NATIONWIDE ROUNDUP OF REDS MADE BY FEDERAL AGENTS; TWO HUNDRED ARRESTED HERE; MUCH LITERATURE SEIZED; COAL STRIKE COMPROMISE SEEMS NEAR, CONFERENCE HELD

LODGE CARRIES FIRST LEAGUE RESERVATION BY VOTE OF 48 TO 40

Senate Adopts Preamble
Requiring Acceptance
by Three Powers.

BIG VICTORY FOR ANTIS

Borah Proposal Requiring
Accord by All Countries
Swept Aside.

POCKEYING FOR POSITION

Irreconcilables Trying to
Avoid Clash With "Mild"
Objectors to League.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The preamble to the reservations in the peace treaty ratification resolution was adopted by the Senate to-day by the vote of 48 to 40. It was a straightout victory for the anti-administration bloc. Only one Republican Senator, McCumber (N. D.), voted in the negative.

The preamble is one of the most objectionable of all reservations to the treaty from the standpoint of the Administration, but it nevertheless received the votes of all the Republicans and three Democrats—Gore (Okla.), Reed (Mo.) and Walsh (Mass.). The language of the preamble follows:

The reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate are to be made a part and condition of the resolution of ratification, which ratification is not to take effect or bind the United States until the said reservations and understandings adopted by the Senate have been accepted by an exchange of notes as a part and condition of said resolution of ratification.

When the Senate session opened the preamble to the reservations was at the fore. An amendment had been offered by Senator McCumber (N. D.) to strike out the requirement that the three Powers affirmatively must accept the American reservations.

Senator Robinson (Ark.) and Senator McCumber (N. D.) followed in the same tenor. He declared in favor of several of the committee reservations, especially insisting that Congress must determine whether mandates shall be accepted. He also feared greatly that America, unless there were most explicit reservations, would be bound by the acts of its representatives in the League of Nations.

McCumber Amendment Lost.

The McCumber amendment was defeated, 49 yeas to 43 nays, and then the floor offered a modification of it, which also was rejected. Senator Borah (Ia.) then offered an amendment to require all four of the great Powers—Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan.

This amendment likewise was voted down, 25 yeas to 63 nays. Its rejection caused a decided flurry on the floor. While there had been small expectation that it would be accepted, the small vote which it received caused the "hard shell" opponents of the treaty to take umbrage.

They thought the Republicans should have given them a better showing on support, and as a result of their protest proceedings had to be spelled along for some time by dint of conversational time killing.

This incident brought to a climax a difference of opinion between the two camps of opposition that has been developing for two or three days. Some of the "battalion of death" Senators believe that all the reservations ought to be defeated, thus forcing the Senate to take its first ratification vote on a resolution to ratify without any reservation whatsoever.

Others of the same group regard this as a dangerous expedient; they fear that if they joined the Democrats in killing reservations the mild reservationists would later, out of spite, join the Democrats in voting to ratify without reservations. This difference as to the proper strategy has been the subject of a good deal of conference and discussion. The Democrats have all along hoped that the opposition would split on this rock and finally enable ratification.

Differences Adjusted.

The differences among the opposition elements were adjusted and business resumed. Those who were absent and failed to vote were Senators (Pa.), Townsend (Mich.) and Warren (Wyo.), who would have voted for the "hard shell" group.

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LEAGUE FAILS TO FUNCTION WITHOUT U. S.

Action of Allies Is Admission
of Dependency on
This Country.

COMMISSIONERS NAMED

Initial Session Called Merely
to Conform to Treaty
Stipulations.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Discussion by the Allies in the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference to-day, with America participating only in an advisory capacity, of the action to be taken at the first meeting of the council of the League of Nations here developed two things.

First, a tendency to have this first meeting confined itself merely to the appointment of the delimitation commission for the Saar coal basin.

Secondly, this attitude in the Supreme Council tends to confirm the opinion expressed frequently in these despatches that the United States can come into the League of Nations on its own terms and there is little doubt that its reservations to the treaty will be accepted.

In the discussion it was proposed to postpone to a second meeting of the Council the appointment of the governing commission of the Saar Basin, as well as virtually all other matters, including even making permanent the temporary secretariat of the league.

The second meeting of the Council under this plan would be called as soon as the United States had ratified the treaty, and the appointment of the governing commission would be postponed until the ratification had been passed upon by the other Powers.

Apparently strong pressure has been brought to bear here by Under Secretary Poole, head of the American delegation, as the representative of President Wilson in this plan, under which the first meeting would not be even an advisory session.

Even when all was being left to the second meeting, in which the United States is expected to participate.

In other words, so far as regards any real functioning, the work of the League of Nations until this second meeting, the first meeting confining itself to one specific action, which the treaty requires shall be taken without delay, is now certain to be postponed.

Three commissioners to act with one named by France and one by Germany, to establish the boundaries of the Saar district.

Regarding the appointment of the five commissioners who will form the Government of the Saar region, the peace treaty prescribes no time limit. The Saar now is under the military Government of France, and this will continue until the governing commission is named at a later meeting of the Council of the League of Nations.

Discussion this morning of the League of Nations took up a large part of the session. It amounted almost to a confession by the Allies that the League of Nations could not operate without the United States, as had been expected.

The various sections included in the organization plan cannot begin functioning.

That the Allies regard the membership of America in the league as essential to its operation at all is shown in this decision, because all five Powers except the United States have ratified now and will ratify in the near future.

As America is absent, the four Powers virtually agreed to-day that they could not start the league in any real way.

May Accept All Reservations.

This manifestation of willingness to make an important change had been made in the meaning of the reservation was taken to signify that the Administration is getting ready to accept even the one reservation which it formerly held to be utterly impossible.

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Serbo-Italian War Fever Increasing

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Nov. 7.—Advices received here from Agram, Jugo-Slavia, report that meetings are being held there in protest against a possible war with Italy. The general tenor of the speeches and the resolutions adopted is that if Serbia has any differences with Italy she should fight them out without involving either Croatia or Slavonia.

Special despatches received by Vienna papers state that five additional yearly classes of soldiers in Jugo-Slavia have been called to the colors on the pretext of military training. A military dictatorship has practically been established in the country and many arrests have been made. An ultimatum to Italy is expected.

HUGE LOAN FOR EUROPE URGED

British Treasury Official Says
\$8,000,000,000 Is Needed
in Next 12 Months.

LEAGUE TO BACK ISSUE

Sir George Paish Wants U. S.
Informed of Peril—Britain
Ready to Help.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

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LONDON, Nov. 7.—Sir George Paish of the British Treasury believes America should be fully informed as to the economic chaos prevailing in Europe to-day and the processes and remedies that have been recognized here for months as indispensable.

According to Sir George the greatest existing evil is the enormous amount of paper money, which must be reduced if Europe is to be saved from bankruptcy.

The public has heard a lot about paper money, but it is only now that the leading bankers of both continents seem to have reached a unanimity of opinion as to how the remedies should be applied.

Sir George asserts that France, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Serbia, Jugo-Slavia and probably Russia must have \$8,000,000,000 of credit in the next twelve months to overcome the paper money issues.

It is beyond the power of any one nation to provide this amount, he says, so a great international loan must follow. He proposes that the League of Nations issue a security which the nations could accept at its face value, recognizing it as a loan taking precedence over national debts.

He declares that Great Britain not only is able but is willing to do her share, and continues:

"How is it that the British sovereign has fallen to a discount of 14 per cent? Of course there is not even a vestige of truth in the idea that Great Britain is bankrupt; the position of England still is very strong; the British people still possess a vast quantity of foreign and colonial securities. Even when allowance is made for the sums borrowed from America and other countries, England on balance probably still owns \$15,000,000,000 of foreign and colonial securities."

"Moreover, if we examine the country's trade balance we find that we still are paying our way, or nearly so, because we still are deriving a large income from our foreign investments and are gaining a still greater income from our shipping; probably the income from shipping this year will be more than \$2,000,000,000. When allowance is made for this invisible income it is obvious that the country nominally is paying its way."

"The discount on the sovereign arises from selling large quantities of goods to countries that cannot pay and from buying quantities of goods for which we cannot pay because we cannot collect the debt due us from nations to which we have sold goods. The first half of this year we sold \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods to countries above the amount of goods for which they were able to pay. So the fact is that Great Britain is rendering service to the continent to the extent of \$2,000,000,000 for which she cannot get paid in British money."

Debt Offset by Money Due.

Sir George showed that Great Britain had bought about \$1,000,000,000 worth of goods from America in the first half of the year, for which she was unable to pay in American money, but which was more than offset by debts owed to her that she could not collect in British money for goods sold in the first half of the year on the continent. He recognizes the necessity for continuing these sales on the continent not only from the business viewpoint, to hold future markets, but for the more serious reason of keeping Europe solvent.

There is no doubt that Sir George Paish makes out a logical argument for such an international loan as was proposed in America many months ago, for if the continent must pay or starve, and England must collect from the continent in order to pay America or starve, it is evident that the continent must collect from some one and no one was the continent anything.

"What is the situation in France?" asks Sir George. "Our allies have been most seriously and grievously injured by the war. Agricultural and industrial

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U. S. OFFICIALS, OPERATORS AND MINERS MEET

Gompers Submits Proposal
as Palmer Refuses to Re-
cede From Stand.

VEILED THREATS MADE

Government Will Press In-
junction Suit if Walkout
Is Not Called Off.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Negotiations to end the nationwide strike of bituminous coal miners were under way to-night between the Government and organized labor on the one hand and the mine operators on the other. The prospects for a compromise appear brighter than at any other time since the walkout was called.

If the negotiations are not successful the Government will press its injunction suit in Indianapolis to-morrow, and according to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and other labor leaders, such action will end all hope of settlement.

Mr. Gompers had three conferences with Attorney-General Palmer to-day. Between times he was in long distance consultation with John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, in Indianapolis.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Gompers were both silent as to the progress made in the conference. It is known, however, that definite peace proposals were made and that they are viewed with favor by the Attorney-General, who has no disposition to press the fight if the strike, which is held illegal, is called off.

Mr. Palmer was in consultation with both sides in the controversy, and though, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, it was made known that the Government intended to stand pat and to press for the issuance of a permanent mandatory injunction that would compel leaders of the mine workers to call off the strike or accept the consequences.

Negotiations later in the day put a different aspect upon the situation.

Final Proposal by Gompers.

Mr. Gompers' final proposal for settlement was not made public. Upon leaving the Attorney-General's office to-night with Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Matthew Woll, vice-president of the federation, his only comment was, "You will have to see the General." Attorney-General Palmer declined to make any statement.

It is understood, however, that the negotiations hinged upon a calling off of the strike and of the injunction proceedings at the same time and the throwing of the entire controversy into the hands of the arbitrator or by a disinterested tribunal, or the postponement of court proceedings in Indianapolis to-morrow to give further opportunity for negotiations and the calling off of the strike as a voluntary measure.

No decision had been reached up to a late hour. It is known that the operators were consulted and that they stood upon their platform of negotiation, arbitration or settlement by a disinterested tribunal as suggested by the President if the strike is called off meanwhile.

Attorney-General Palmer has consistently stood by the position that the strike, being illegal, has to be stopped. It was made known, however, that if the strike order was withdrawn there would be no further need for the injunction action in Indianapolis. While the labor leaders have balked at yielding to compulsion or pressure, both sides would be satisfied by simultaneous action on a common understanding that the strike order would be voluntarily withdrawn and the strike called off at the same time. It would be a moral victory for neither side and would not affect the issue.

Chance to Evade a Decree.

Then too if a postponement is obtained in Indianapolis to-morrow it would give opportunity for withdrawal without the pressure of a mandatory decree. The Government, it was definitely stated, will not ask for a postponement, but it is understood if counsel for the strike leaders ask for such postponement or if it is ordered by the court, that C. R. Ames, as the Attorney-General appearing for the Government, will oppose no objection.

Mr. Gompers saw Attorney-General Palmer before the Cabinet meeting to-day. He had another conference after the Cabinet meeting and left for the American Federation of Labor headquarters with the statement that he would confer with acting President Lewis by telephone and return to the Department of Justice. His final conference with the Attorney-General lasted until nearly 7 o'clock.

Attorney-General Palmer remained on the job to-night and conferred with

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JOHNSTOWN, PA., CITIZENS DEPORT WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Steel Strike Agitator Is Put Back on Train in Record
Time by Business Men.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Nov. 7.—William Z. Foster, secretary of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers, dropped into Johnstown from Pittsburgh to-day, scheduled to address a meeting of steel strikers at the Labor Temple. As he alighted from the train he was seen to enter a restaurant by two members of the Businessmen's Committee. While Foster was eating other members of the committee were notified of his presence.

Seven businessmen stationed themselves outside the restaurant and when Foster emerged he was taken in tow and informed that he not only would not be permitted to speak at the strikers' meeting, but that he must leave town at once. While he was being escorted to the station Foster continued remarking, "Too bad, too bad."

At the railroad station Foster bought transportation to Altoona. Three members of the businessmen's committee boarded the train with Foster and accompanied him as far as Conemaugh, three miles from the city, from where he was permitted to ride by himself.

Foster has made several addresses here. Two weeks ago a citizens' committee was organized to end the steel strike if possible. In a statement issued after Foster's departure notice was given that all organizers and labor agitators would be barred from Johnstown. The statement also said that Foster was deported "because Johnstown men can handle the situation without the aid of outsiders."

The deportation of Foster is the beginning of a general roundup of agitators in Johnstown and all will be forced to leave. T. J. Conboy, chief organizer of the steel workers, will be "missing" after 5 o'clock to-morrow night. He asked the businessmen's committee to-day for time to arrange his personal affairs, after which he will leave.

Dominick Gelotte, a resident of Johnstown, defied the committee to put him out. A meeting has been called for to-morrow night for 7:30 o'clock and if Gelotte has not "disappeared" by that time sufficient recruits to "assist" him on his way have been promised.

Foster is scheduled to speak in Madison Square Garden, New York city, to-morrow night.

U. S. HAS COAL FOR TWO WEEKS

Reports From Manufacturing
Centres Show Supply Is
Holding Out Well.

BOSTON HAS BIG STOCK

Philadelphia Notices Little
Change in Conditions Since
Start of Strike.

In response to inquiry by THE SUN industrial centres throughout the country made reply yesterday in optimistic mood regarding the situation at the end of the first week of the coal strike. The reports indicate that the shortage will not be such as to hamper industry seriously for two weeks. The replies follow:

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—There is bituminous coal enough in Greater Boston to last two months if no more should be received, according to investigation made this week by the Chamber of Commerce. A small quantity of coal that was on the rails is coming to Boston daily.

The Commission on Necessities of Life, headed by James J. Storrow, has taken charge of the situation and has jurisdiction over all distribution of both soft coal and anthracite. Of the latter no purchaser is allowed to have more than one week's supply.

Use of anthracite for industrial purposes is prohibited. A code of newly formed rules has been sent to all dealers with the warning that violations will be cause for punishment. Unless relief comes shortage in the soft coal supply will begin to be felt in about two weeks, when many smaller and a number of the larger firms would reach the end of their supply.

Springfield Not Affected.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 7.—So far the countrywide strike of coal miners has not affected Springfield and vicinity. All industries are working on their usual schedules and several of the manufacturers stated to-day that they did not expect any effect for at least two weeks, if at all. With the exception of decreased Pullman service in and out of Springfield the railroads are not affected in this section.

The reorganized Stevens-Duryea Automobile Company broke ground to-day for the first of ten factory buildings it is to erect in Williamstown.

Big Supply in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE SUN.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7.—The Government has temporarily cut the red tape methods which have been enforced since the miners' strike.

With the exception of big manufacturers who order in carload lots, the condition is virtually the same as before the strike. This condition may last for several days, and those who want soft coal may now obtain it without the necessary permit. The only consumers required to have a permit are the manufacturers.

The temporary suspension of the Government's ruling is due to the fact that thousands of cars of coal are now lined up on many of the railroads, and the Government has decided to release this in order to lessen the congestion.

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Suspects Taken in Phila- delphia, Chicago, New- ark and Other Cities.

ACCUSED OF ANARCHY

Action Taken on Eve of An-
niversary of Bolshevik
Upheaval in Russia.

DEPORTATION PROBABLE

Women Among Prisoners, Who
Are Fingerprinted and
Photographed.

A nationwide attack on radical leaders and organizations was begun last night with a series of simultaneous raids by Department of Justice agents in anticipation of widespread disturbances said to have been planned for to-day, the second anniversary of the establishment of the Russian Soviet Republic.

In New York agents of the Department, assisted by members of the city's police force and detectives, arrested nearly 200 persons at the Russian People's House, 133 East Fifteenth street. In Philadelphia two raids resulted in the arrest of thirty persons. In Chicago 175 men were taken. In Newark six prisoners were seized in two raids. In Detroit fifty radicals with Russian affiliations were taken and two were arrested in St. Louis.

In San Francisco two men were arrested in raids. A wagon load of books, pamphlets and leaflets was seized.

Even the smaller cities were covered by the operatives, and six members of the Russian Workers Union were arrested in Jackson, Mich.; six in Waterbury, Conn., and twenty-seven in Ansonia, Conn. Raids also were made in Hartford, New Haven, New Britain and other points. All the raids were directed from Washington and the arrests were made on warrants signed by Commissioner of Immigration Anthony A. Caminetti.

People's House Raided.

The local raid was carried out by seven operatives of the Department of Justice working under the direction of William J. Flynn, who, however, did not direct the proceedings personally, assisted by seven city detectives under Detective Sergeant James J. Gaghan and a number of patrolmen from the East Twenty-second street station.

The secret service men entered the ground floor of the house at 133 East Fifteenth street, which is operated as a cooperative club and school by several Russian societies. Those in the first floor rooms were searched and lined up against the wall while a number of the raiders went to the upper floors. According to some of the police, several of the occupants of the upper floors attempted to escape via the fire escapes and several of the prisoners received rough treatment.

Mass of Literature Seized.

Police patrol wagons and automobiles manned by army chauffeurs took the prisoners and a mass of books, papers and literature to the office of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, on the fourteenth floor of the Park Row Building at 13 Park Row. Agents of the department on duty there were chary of giving out information about the raid, saying that they had received strict orders from Washington to withhold information of any character.

It was learned, however, that the prisoners included at least eight women, that about fifty of them were sent to police headquarters to be held for the Federal authorities and that all including those who were released after an examination, were photographed and fingerprinted. The warrants on which the prisoners were held, and all including those who were released after an examination, were photographed and fingerprinted.

A number of the prisoners bore visible marks of their encounter with Government agents in the form of bandages about bloody heads and faces, black eyes and torn clothes. The majority were Russians unable to speak English, but at least two Italians were among those arrested and afterward released. Another of the men released was a Russian, who said his name was Jacob Uden, who produced an honorable discharge from the United States Army showing that he had enlisted August 6, 1918, and had been discharged as a private, Third Company, Development Battalion, Camp Upton, character very good. He was nervously passing the evening at the house he said when the police entered.

Two of the women arrested were held at the Delancy Street Station. Their names were given by the police as Ethel Borzstein and Dora Lipkin, alias Perkins. The other women taken in the raid were released after being examined at the Park Row Building.

Plotters Sought by Raiders.

Last night's raid was the third on the Russian People's House within a year. On previous occasions the papers and literature in the building have received particular attention of the police and Government operatives, but it was evident from the guarded expressions of the Secret Service men concerned in last night's affair that their principal objective was the capture of certain individuals who, it was said, are parties

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